

# Social Welfare in India

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## Abstract

In spite of social issues like destitution, financial inequality, etc., developing countries like India strive to have unprecedented economic growth. India has two different social welfare sectors. One is formal or organized and another one is informal or unorganized sector. The organized sector is run directly by the government, state-owned businesses, and private companies. It offers their workers a fair amount of social protection through mandatory laws covering certain things. The unorganized sector is covered by a defective network of social welfare and benefits offered by the national government of a federation and the relevant state governments. This article describes the constitutional position of welfare in India along with an outline of its historical development. With regard to the unorganized sector of the economy, it offers a summary of some major promotions and safety-oriented welfare programs and policies, including those that deal with problems like unemployment, health, education, and poverty. Further, it discusses the history and evolution of central and respective state governments in social welfare, the goals and nature of social welfare, and social welfare schemes.

**Keywords:** Social Welfare, Organized Sector, Unorganized sector, Economic Growth

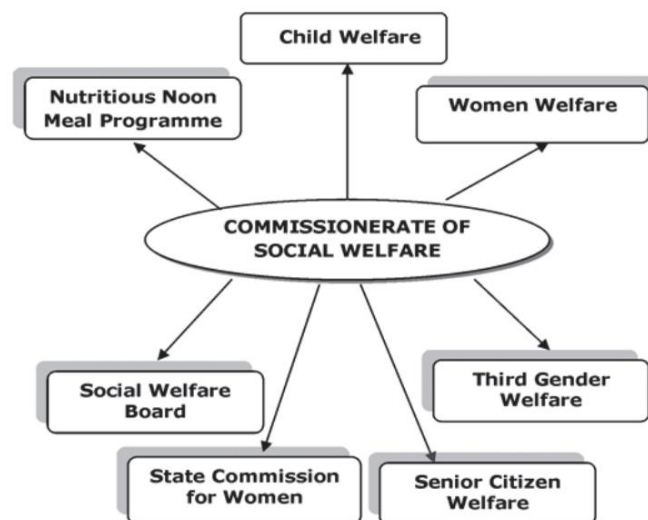
## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Evolution of Social Welfare

Two major patterns can be seen in the development of social welfare in India, like many other nations. Social evolution and the delivery of specialized services to groups and individuals. various religious reform movements were started even before social reforms were started in the nineteenth century [1]. They were protesting against social inequality as well as, in certain cases, theological inequality. They battled against the widespread practice of denying the weaker segments of society access to religious education and chances for prayer. Some of them teach that all people were equal before God in an effort to end social prejudice.

## 2. Role of Government in Social Welfare

Prior to the British occupation of India, social welfare initiatives were like caring for the disabled and poor people. With the steady transformation of Indian society under British control, organised social welfare emerged as a result of the progressive changes in Indian society, such as urbanisation and industrialisation. The majority of these were in cities. The majority of social welfare work was carried out by volunteer organisations; these organisations were typically run along community lines, and the castes or religions they served. As a result, the government had a relatively limited impact on social welfare during the British era [5]. Following independence, one of the major challenges for the government was to give protection and sustenance to the countless refugees who were flooding the nation's. The problem was handled by the government in cooperation with various institutions and administrative staff who provided voluntary social services. A few licensed social professionals also contributed to this outstanding act of humanitarianism. Due to the continued influx of refugees from other nations living abroad, the issue is still present, but not to the same extent.



**Figure 1.** Social Welfare System [4]

### 2.1 Evolution Role of State Government in Social Welfare

A new era in the state's role in social welfare began in the year 1950. In the same year, the planning commission was also founded to work on the country's planned development. The directive principles of state policy placed a strong emphasis on achieving social and economic

fairness [10]. Initially, the establishment of a welfare state was described as the country's goal, and later, the establishment of a socialistic societal structure. As a result, the government had to take on a bigger responsibility in ensuring the general and social welfare of the nation's citizens. The First five-year plan acknowledged the need for the state to take a more dominant role in promoting social welfare. Which declared, "As the social structure gets more complicated, the state is called upon to play a greater role in serving for the welfare of the people."

### **3. The Goal, Nature of Social Welfare in India**

The nature of social welfare and its operation do not allow for a clear and concise analysis or specific definition like in other professions such as law, medical and so on. Additionally, such a concept can't be applicable to all situations. The nature and goal of social welfare have been defined in various ways in the past [7]. The improvement of social activities and social relationships in order to find social requirements for individuals or groups is considered a social welfare task [8]. There haven't been many attempts in India to define the nature and functions of social welfare; very few attempts have been made. Gore is one of them who wants to try a study of the responsibilities and roles of social workers in India. But in the several works he provided throughout time, his attempts at analysis and conceptual explanation were performed bit by bit. His opinions, as a result, are incoherent and confused.

Gore states that "Social reform aims essentially at change - a change sometimes involving the basic values of a society whereas social work primarily relates to welfare activities undertaken within the limits set by the existing values. Social reform is addressed to the change of social institutions and social work to relieve the suffering resulting from the failure of individuals and groups to function effectively within an institutional set-up." He claims that it is difficult to draw a line between these two disciplines, which are social work and social reform, are particularly unfocused in India [9]. He refers to "social work," although this is only a portion of what social work entails. Social work is traditionally concerned with providing therapeutic and rehabilitative services. Later, Gore correctly asserts, In India, the primary responsibility of a social worker is to support community attitudes, institutions, and procedures that will increase output and promote a more fair distribution of life's necessities.

## **4. Social Security Welfare Schemes**

A social welfare system is a collection of initiatives designed to offer support to a nation's residents at different points in their lives. Welfare services, which are typically paid for by taxes, help people get through difficult times in their lives by relieving financial strain. Welfare recipients typically receive biweekly or monthly payments. India has seen a rise in rights-based entitlements over the past 15 years, as well as institutional reforms to create a social welfare system that is more inclusive.

### **4.1 Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan Yojana (PM-SYM) (Old Age Protection)**

It is a contributory and voluntary pension plan under which the subscriber would get a minimum assured income of Rs. 3000 per month after attaining the age of 60 years. If the subscriber passed away, the beneficiary's spouse would be eligible to receive 50% of the pension as a family pension [2].

### **4.2 National Pension Scheme for Traders and the Self-Employed Persons (NPS)**

NPS is a voluntary pension plan under which the subscriber would get a minimum assured income of Rs. 3000 per month after attaining the age of 60 years. It is applicable for self-employed persons like shopkeeper, traders and so on.

### **4.3 Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Yojana (PMJJBY)**

People between the ages of 18 and 50 who have bank accounts and agree to allow auto-debit are eligible for the PMJJBY. The 2-lakh-rupee life insurance policy is renewable and is valid for a 12-month period starting on June 1 and ending on May 31.

### **4.4 Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)**

PMSBY is a scheme for accidental insurance. The insured person is provided with personal accidental coverage under the policy. The policy offers an amount of 2 lakhs for accidental death and 1 lakh for complete disability.

### **4.5 NGOs Scheme**

A Non-Governmental Organisation, is often founded to advance social welfare objectives. An NGO could concentrate on promoting human rights, healthcare, aiding the

underprivileged, voting rights and ending animal cruelty. Donations and grants can be used to fund NGOs. NGOs schemes are given below [3];

- Skill Development Assistance for Backward community.
- Voluntary Organisations working for SC
- Drugs Reduction national plans
- Atal Vayo Abhyuday Yojana

#### **4.6 Educational Schemes**

The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is the biggest initiative in India to make elementary education accessible to all. The provision of high-quality instruction and improving students' learning outcomes are the main objectives of the scheme. The schemes are,

- Scholarship of SC students for higher studies
- Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana
- PM Cares Children's Scholarships
- Provided Loans By Nbcfdc For Educational

#### **4.7 Schemes for Economic Development**

Economic development refers to initiatives that aim to enhance a community's standard of living and economic health. The community of residents and workers must be considered in your economic development planning.

- NBCFDC Entrepreneurial Schemes
- National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC)
- National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC)
- Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCA to SCSP)

## 4.8 Schemes for Social Empowerment

Offers equal influence over their lives, the ability to make a decisions, and equal opportunities these are the aspects of social empowerment in India [6].

- Social Empowerment Promoting by Nbcfdc.
- Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY)
- Support for Marginalized Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise (SMILE)
- Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojna (PM-AJAY)

## 5. Conclusion

Understand that social welfare is the social and economic growth of most disadvantaged groups in society, and the department is working extremely hard to promote their entire growth in their lives. The Department actively develops and implements the welfare scheme to ensure the entire development of senior citizens, women, children and their education, economics, and empowerment of society. Therefore, the Department is dedicated to the general advancement of all societal segments and is setting the standard for the country.

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